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To the Public.

THE Editor of the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, propoſes publiſhing the Paper, under that Title, every Evening, Sunday's excepted.

To render it intereſting as a Daily Publication, it ſhall contain foreign and domeſtic, commercial and political Intelligence :—Eſſays and Obſervations, local and general :—Maritime information :—Prices Current of Merchandize and the Public Funds. Alſo a ſummary of the proceedings of Congreſs, and of the Legiſlature of this State :—with a ſketch of Congreſſional Debates, &c.

ADVERTIZING favors will be gratefully received.

TERMS.

To be printed on paper of the demy ſize ; but a larger ſize ſhall be ſubſtituted in December next.

The price Six Dollars per Annum, to be paid half Yearly.

When a ſufficient number of Subſcribers is obtained, the Publication ſhall commence.

In the interim, the Gazette will be publiſhed twice a week as uſual.—Subſcriptions are reſpectfully ſolicited by the Public's humble ſervant,

JOHN FENNO.

☞ *Subſcribtions are received at the City Tavern, South Second Street—by Mr. Dobſon, at the Stone Houſe—by other perſons who are in poſſeſſion of ſubſcription papers. and by the Editor at his houſe, No. 34, North Fifth-Street.*

Philadelphia, July, 1793.

THE EDITOR

MOST earneſtly requeſts thoſe of his diſtant Subſcribers who are in arrears for the Gazette, to make payment as ſoon as poſſible.—Thoſe perſons who have received ſubſcription money on his account are deſired to remit the ſame. The arrearages for the Gazette have accumulated to a ſerious amount—Serious, as they are the only reſource to diſcharge very ſerious engagements incurred in the proſecution of this expenſive publication. Philadelphia, June 26.

LAW CASE.

Robert Findley, jun. and others, } *Libel filed.*
Ship William. }

Sketch of the Pleadings in this important caſe, concluded.

Mr. LEWIS on the part of the libellants.

THE honor and dignity of the United States, he ſaid, were deeply involved in the deciſion of this caſe ; it involves a violation of the peace of the country ; for if when two powers are at war, one may invade our territory, our commercial intercourſe with foreign nations, and our tranquility become materially interrupted. Was this an abſolute government, where the ſovereign, of his own free will, can repel force by force, the remedy in a ſimilar caſe would be at hand, and be adequate : But as in our government the Executive is far from unlimited, a court of admiralty, forming its deciſion on the principles of the law of nations, is the proper tribunal for the trial of ſuch cauſes. On the ground upon which the counſel on the other ſide wiſhed to put the buſineſs, it would appear, that our only remedy would be, in caſe a little privateer choſe even to cut enemy's veſſels from our very wharves, for the Preſident to requeſt, without an opportunity of commanding reſtitution. He hoped, for his part, that the Preſident would never again be placed in the diſagreeable ſituation that he was not long ſince, when a whole week had elapſed after his pleaſure was known, before reſtitution was made of a late capture. If the juriſdiction of the court is not ſuſtained, then we are not on an equal footing with other nations ;—we can only remonſtrate and pray for reſtitution in caſe of infringement, and hiſtory teaches us, that a nation without a reſpectable armed force, is the ſufferer by every negociation. It has been obſerved, that our meddling in matters of the nature of the cauſe before the court would tend to involve us in war ; he rather conceived, that our permitting one nation to annoy its enemy within our juriſdiction without our reſenting the inſult, might have that effect ; indeed, if the privateer was authoriſed to do what ſhe has done the act is tantamount to a declaration of war. He dwelt on the importance of preſerving peace, and he conceived that a deciſion in this court, agreeably to the law of nations would tend to effect that deſirable object.

The counſel on the other ſide had ſaid, that taking cognizance of the preſent cauſe would be a violation of the treaty, and that in caſe of a violation on our part the whole treaty is virtually annulled. The court he was ſure, were not to be intimidated by ſuch argument ; Indeed if the treaty is violated, it certainly is by the ſubjects of that nation to whom the privateer belongs.

We have been told ſaid Mr. Lewis, that the court is not competent to relief in all caſes of this kind ; that the William could have been taken to Cape-Francois, or any where elſe out of its juriſdiction. It might happen, and it often does happen he ſaid, that a criminal eſcapes a trial in a court within the juriſdiction of which he has committed an offence ; the argument goes only to ſhew the inadequacy of all human inſtitutions in certain caſes ; but certainly while we hold the criminal we ſhould inflict the puniſhment.

It had been ſaid, that the court had not the power of being impartial in the buſineſs, they could not condemn the prize. He contended, that there was no juſt foundation for this charge of partiality ; ſhould a Britiſh privateer ever be in the ſituation of the French in this inſtance the law to him would be as it is to the French in this caſe.

It had been ſaid that the owner of the ſhip William had a remedy by applying to the court of admiralty, who ſhould condemn the prize in France. On this he remarked, that there appeared little diſpoſition on the part of thoſe concerned in the Citizen Genet, to take the William to France, and that a plea could not be held there unleſs the prize was actually brought within the juriſdiction of that court. Beſides, though the court in France might determine whether the capture was legal, yet they would do it without an eye to her being taken within our territory, leaving the vindication of our rights of ſovereignty to ourſelves.

He cited 2 Vat 92 to ſhew, that it is unlawful to enter a neutral country in a hoſtile manner.

It had been ſaid, that this is a cauſe between the citizens of Great-Britain and the citizens of France, he conſidered it as the cauſe of America herſelf, in as much as it was the intereſt and duty of this country to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality : and ſhe will be called upon he added for ſatisfaction, if the capture is not reſtored, more particularly as the privateer that took the William was fitted out in an American port.

1 Vat. 289 ſays, that veſſels taken within the diſtance of a neutral ſhore, mentioned in the preſent libel are not lawful, 3 Vat. 182 to the ſame point.

Molloy, P. 183 contains a caſe in point.

Lee 121 records, that the Romans did not venture to purſue the Carthaginians into the port of a neutral prince ; but he had an armed force to make his port reſpected ; were we in the ſame ſituation, we ſhould not be injured by the Engliſh holding our poſts in ſpite of treaty, nor inſulted by a violation of our territorial rights by a French privateer.

The Preſident it was ſaid ſhould be applied to for a ſettlement of this buſineſs, that there is no inſtance of a cauſe of this kind being brought into a court of admiralty. No, an abſolute monarch would have ſettled it without an admiralty court ; but our executive has no ſtrong arm to enforce obedience to its deciſion ; the cauſe is therefore brought here in a court which is guided by the principles of the law of nations, free and impartial to all.

He further anſwered to the objection, that no inſtance can be produced of a ſimilar caſe being brought into a court of admiralty, that this only ſhewed, that the privateer had gone further than any one before her ; after injuring our trade by watching off our rivers and bays for veſſels, after having made a capture on our territory, they had added inſult to injury and brought the prize to our very ſeat of government an act altogether unprecedented for audacity.

Mr. Lewis inſiſted on the propriety of not parting with the property captured without obtaining redreſs for the violation of our neutrality ; the court does want to ſettle whether there was ſufficient cauſe of rupture between France and England ; but we have a right to detain the capture to ſecure ourſelves.

He adverted to the treaty. The proviſions of it are ſurely not intended, he ſaid, to prevent our enquiring whether a violation has been committed on our rights of territory. If this ſhould be the conſtruction, how can the Preſident, or even Congreſs interfere without a violation of the treaty ?

Mr. Lewis concluded by referring to Lee 86, 87, 93, 94, 95, 96, 78 and 79, as containing information on the preſent caſe.

This mutilated and cramped account will ſerve to give but a faint idea of the maſterly manner in which Mr. Lewis handled the caſe. It is far leſs diſtinct or complete than our ſketch of the obſervations which fell from the other counſel on this queſtion ; the rapidity of his utterance muſt plead our excuſe.

Judge Peters delivered his decree for diſmiſſing the preſent libel as relevant—which ſhall appear in our next.

Foreign Intelligence.

PETERSBURGH, March 26.

COUNT d'Artois, brother to the late Louis the XVIth, having obtained the conſent of the Empreſs to viſit this Court, arrived here on the 23d inſt. The Court carriages were ſent to fetch him and his ſuite, and the Vice-Chancellor Oſterman received him on the part of the Empreſs in a hotel prepared by her Majeſty's order, and at her expence, for the reception of his Royal Highneſs. The day before yeſterday the Prince was introduced to our Sovereign. Yeſterday he received the compliments of the Senate, Regency, and the city of Peterſburgh, and this day he will be viſited by the Foreign Miniſters. Previous to his arrival our Court took a deciſive ſtep in acknowledging Monſieur, brother to Louis XVIth, as Regent of France during the minority of the lawful heir to the Throne, detained priſoner at Paris, and Count d'Artois as Lieutenant General of the kingdom. The Count d'Artois wiſhed to remain incog. but in the preſent circumſtances the Empreſs thought it proper that he ſhould appear with all the honors due to his rank and birth, and has in conſequence appointed him two chamberlains, and two gentlemen of his chambers.

WARSAW, April 12.

The day before yeſterday the king ſet out from this place, for Grodno. At every poſt a Ruſſian eſcort is ſtationed to receive his majeſty, and the Ruſſian ambaſſador will confer with him at Bialoſtock, on the objects which are to be afterwards the ſubjects of deliberation.

The act of the Pruſſians taking poſſeſſion of ſeveral of our Provinces, will be ſigned in the Diet, which, in future, is to be aſſembled every four or ſix years ; and in the intervals, public affairs are to be directed by the Permanent Council.

The Confederation General of Lithuania has ordered the Hetmans to proceed with the utmoſt rigour againſt the French, eſtabliſhed within the extent of the Grand Duchy, and to oblige them to take the oath required from thoſe of the ſame nation who are in Ruſſia.

BRUSSELS, April 24.

The bulletin of the Auſtrian army publiſhed this day, and dated from the head quarters at Quievrain, contains an account of its operations on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21ſt, and 22d, inſtant.

On the 17th the enemy made two attempts to alarm our out poſts, but failed both times, and one of their patroles, conſiſting of 40 men, fell into an ambuſcade, and moſt of them were killed and taken. The duke of York arrived the ſame day at Bruges with a corps of Engliſh troops. Nothing remarkable paſſed on the 18th and 19th. On the 20th the duke of York, with the Engliſh troops, entered Courtray. On the 21ſt lieutenant-general Count de Latour ſet off to harraſs the enemy, and ſurprize the little camp on the road from Maubeuge and Bouſſoit, which he effected and obliged the enemy to abandon it, and retire with precipitation ; they were alſo diſlodged from all their poſts, and obliged to paſs the Sambre. They loſt on this occaſion 30 priſoners, and had a great number killed and wounded ; we had only four men wounded. The ſame day the French made a ſtrong attack on our advanced poſts on the ſide of Bavai, but were repulſed ; their loſs we are ignorant of ; we had only one killed, and five wounded. On the following night all the troops reſumed their ancient poſition.

His royal highneſs the arch duke Charles arrived here yeſterday from the army.

A ſevere ordinance has been publiſhed by the council of Brabant againſt the French Liegeois and Dutch emigrants : According to this they cannot enter the Low Countries, unleſs furniſhed with a paſſport from the commandant of the firſt military poſt, nor can they ſtay in the country above three days without ſpecial permiſſion from the Government General. Thoſe who have taken up their abode ſince the firſt of July 1789, cannot continue in the country without a ſimilar permiſſion ; and thoſe who were here previous to that time muſt give an account within a week of their profeſſion and means of ſubſiſtence. Their ſervants muſt alſo be deſcribed nominally and individually.

LONDON, May 7.

The Elector of Saxony has obtained from the States permiſſion to ſuſpend the payment of the intereſt upon the public debt during the war.—The ſame thing was done in Saxony in the year 1778.

There are now none of the ci devant Royal Family remaining in Paris but the priſoners in the Temple. Philip Egalite was firſt committed to the Abbaye, but has ſince been transferred to Marſeilles, together with Alphonſo-Leodgare Egalite, his ſon, and Louis Francis-Joſeph, heretofore Prince of Conti.

One of the French papers ſpeaks of the ſuperior firmneſs and laconiſm of young Egalite, a boy of thirteen ! His interrogatory was briefly this : "Are you an Ariſtocrat ? Yes.—Do you know any of your father's plans ? No.—Have you any connection with Mad. Sillery ? Oh fie !"

Extract of a letter from Bruſſels April 23.

"His Imperial Majeſty, wiſhing to bury in oblivion every thing that tended to the Belgic revolution, is going to publiſh a general amneſty, which is to extend even to thoſe who were condemned during the troubles, his majeſty being deſirous to reſtore their honor, and even to indemnify them, if poſſible. For this purpoſe, all proſecutions commenced, have been ſtopped : the amneſty is to extend to all deſerters who ſhall return to their corps before the month of October, except it ſhall appear that they have been guilty of other crimes beſides that of deſertion.

"On Saturday laſt a maſs to confirm the union was celebrated here, in token of the reconciliation of all parties, which was conducted with every demonſtration of joy. After the maſs, rejoicings took place which laſted the whole day."

The French general Maraſſe, who commanded at Antwerp, has emigrated, with ſome other officers.

On the 17th inſt. Garin, adminiſtrator of proviſions, declared in the ſitting of the Commune, that there were in Paris proviſions ſufficient for three months.

The King of Poland is now reluctantly travelling to Grodno, by command of the Empreſs, under an eſcort of ſome Ruſſian troops, to ſanction the alienation and partition of his kingdom. Yet, on this degrading outrage, declaimers on the ſacred characters of kings are ſilent, becauſe it is not the act of ſubjects endeavoring to break the bands of deſpotiſm, but of crowned heads endeavoring to gratify their luſt for dominion ! !

Gen. Miranda, in his juſtificatory memorial, in exculpation of himſelf, throws all the blame on Dumourier, whom he accuſes of treaſon.

The moſt poſitive contradiction is given to ſome very abſurd reports which had been induſtriouſly enough circulated reſpecting two Britiſh Princes now on the Continent. The public are intreated to give little credit to any ſuch reports.

This is the day appointed for all the inhabitants of the Poliſh provinces taken poſſeſſion of by the king of Pruſſia to take the oath of fidelity to that monarch. Count Hertzberg is the perſon whom his majeſty has ſent to repreſent him on that occaſion.

The account of the ſudden death of Dr. Letſom is untrue. The doctor has contradicted it in a letter ſubſcribed by himſelf.

Letter from Gen. Dampierre to the National Convention of France, written before his nomination to be Commander in Chief of the northern army.

"Finding the republic in danger, I have taken ſuch extraordinary meaſures as I hope will meet your approbation. I will rally to your ſtandard as much as poſſible the troops, and all good citizens to counteract the deſigns of a traitor, who has now thrown off the maſk. I diſpatch to you citizen Tardie, an officer of enginry; he has been witneſs to all the intrigues of Dumourier and his little circle; and of all that horrid ſcene of villainy of which thoſe he entertained about him were capable. He will let you into a full knowledge of all this dark hiſtory. It is my wiſh to ſave my country—I wait with impatience for your aſſiſtance and protection. I offer myſelf becauſe I ſee no other general that will come forward. When a ſuperior is appointed, who has his country's ſalvation at heart, and the independence of the republic, I will obey his orders to the laſt extremity."

Never was an age ſo fertile as the preſent in chemical diſcoveries. Accident ſome time ago proved, that animal ſubſtances remaining a certain time in the earth, inſtead of being devoured according to the vulgar notion by worms, were converted into a ſubſtance of exactly the ſame qualities with that called Spermaceti. Experiments have been ſince made in imitation of this proceſs of nature; and various parts of the human and other bodies, depoſited a few months in the earth, or in water, have been converted into inflammable ſubſtances, which burn with a bright flame till they are totally conſumed. The only parts not thus convertible are the earthy baſis of the bones. And as every thing inflammable reſolves itſelf in its analyſis into different kinds of air, the body of man therefore will finally reſolve itſelf into ethereal ſubſtances. All dead bodies are capable of being made into candles; and thoſe who have been ſtriving in vain to give light during their lives, will certainly have that capacity after they are dead.

According to Lord Rawdon's affecting ſtatement in his new bill, there are no leſs than 20,000 debtors, 1,300 wives, and 4,000 children diſtreſſed by the preſent Laws of Loan and Credit.

The Navy Liſt at preſent contains the names of no leſs than 1400 lieutenants.

The following ſingular remedy in caſes of Canine Madneſs, we learn by a letter from Jamaica, was lately practiſed at Kingſton, with the deſired effect: A large Dog, who had every ſymptom of madneſs, was immerſed in ſalt water till nearly dead. When taken out and rubbed before a fire, it gradually recovered, without the leaſt remains of its former malady.

Notwithſtanding the communication from France is much interrupted, we have received the following letter from Boulogne, which contains news of great importance, ſhould the event juſtify the contents of it.

BOULOGNE, April 25.

"Twelve days ago two Engliſhmen embarked at this place for England. This circumſtance took place at noon, and with uncommon attention towards them on the part of the Municipality of the town. An agent from the Executive Council, who accompanied them from Paris, did not fail to excite our attention. The inhabitants in general expected their buſineſs was relating to the opening of the paſſage between England and France, which had been ſo lately ſhut.

Theſe two perſons arrived here about ſix days before, accompanied by the agent above mentioned, whoſe paſſpott ſaid he was *charged with a miſſion*. He brought alſo letters from the Executive Council to the Mayor and Municipal officers, to ſend theſe foreigners to their own country, with all proper attention. This was on the point of being fulfilled, when a Commiſſioner of the Convention from Arras arrived in the town, to whom the Mayor communicated the affair. The Commiſſioner, not knowing their errand, and as the defection of Dumourier had juſt taken place, he ſuſpected the perſons, and accordingly ordered them to be arreſted, and diſpatched a courier to Paris, to identify the paſſport, and a boat was kept ready, in caſe the letters of the Preſident of the Council were confirmed. In this ſituation they remained ſix days, when orders were returned to ſend them to England, and theſe were confirmed by the new committee of Public Safety, conſiſting of nine of the leading members of both parties in the Convention. The Mayor and Municipality accompanied them to the Quay, where they embarked for England. The object of their miſſion no one could learn.

"This circumſtance has of courſe cauſed much ſpeculation, and the general opinion is, they were charged with making overtures for a peace. The Government of France having clearly ſeen the deceptions that had been paſſed upon it on a former occaſion, and ſeeing that the only proſpect of quieting affairs at home was by peace, has unanimouſly determined upon the meaſure. In conſequence of which, letters to this purpoſe, we underſtand, have been written; but owing to the Alien Bill, and not knowing what reception a Frenchman would meet with in England, theſe letters were thus forwarded to an Agent of the Executive Council reſident in London, to deliver to Lord Grenville."

GEOGRAPHY OF THE WAR,
AT THE PRESENT MOMENT.

It may be ſatisfactory, perhaps, to ſome who are deſirous to form a juſt idea of the tranſactions in the preſent war between France and the Allies, if we point out the different ſituations of the armies oppoſed to each other. Firſt, the Prince of Cobourg, at the head of the Auſtrian, Hanoverian, and Britiſh troops in Flanders, is beſieging the towns of Conde, Valenciennes, &c. on the northern frontiers of France. If we then carry our eye along the map to the eaſtward for 250 miles, we ſhall find the cities of Mentz and Caſſel, (which ſtand oppoſite to each other on the banks of the Rhine) cloſely beſieged by the Pruſſian General Kalkreuth. Aſcending the Rhine about fifty miles, we come to Spires, where General Wurmſer, at the head of 40,000 Germans, is preparing to lay ſiege to Landau, a French town in Alſace, which Marſhal Vauban employed all his ſkill in rendering one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Europe. Proceeding about twenty miles to the ſouthward, we find Cuſtine with the remains of his army, which the King of Pruſſia has driven from the Electorate of Mentz, encamped under the walls of Weiſſenbourg, in Alſace.

The celebrated inventor of the terrible fire, known under the title of Cailles, which did ſuch ſurpriſing execution at the late ſiege of Belgrade, under Marechal Laudohn, has been ſent for expreſs from Vienna, to aſſiſt at the ſiege of Mentz.

The allies, it has been ſtated, are by no means agreed as to their object, or the mode to attain it. The generous valour of the Prince de Cobourg, it was ſaid, *reſpected* an enemy, he had found brave beyond expectation.

What was even yet more momentous than this, it was aſſerted, upon we know not what authority, that the Britiſh Cabinet was not indiſpoſed to negociate for a peace. To this idea, the vigorous preparations at home, and the ſubſidy to foreign troops give ſome contradiction; not indeed inſurmountable to thoſe who recollect the Miniſter's accuſtomed practice of armed negociations.

Mr. Secretary Dundas's ſon, who is now of age, is the political pupil of Lord Auckland. He does not come into Parliament till the noble Lord has pronounced his education *finiſhed*.

The Earl of Fife's ſucceſſion to the fortune of his kinſwoman, Mrs. Duff, is diſputed by her nephew, the ſon of the late Admiral Duff. The *bone* of contention is worth 50,000l. of courſe it will afford *pretty pickings* for the lawyers.

Miſs Scott, the wealthieſt Heireſs in the kingdom, is, by an abſurd Clauſe in her father's Will, prohibited from marrying a Peer, or the preſumptive Heir of a Peer, under the Penalty of forfeiting the greateſt part of her fortune. This perhaps may be one reaſon why Mr. Dundas has never counted on the honors of the Upper Houſe.

Young Oſwald, the ſon and heir to the great fortune of the American *Peacemaker*, is lately married to the beautiful and accompliſhed Miſs Lucy Johnſon, of Edinburgh.

Extract of a letter from Dundee, dated April 27.

"I am juſt now come from witneſſing a moſt diſaſtrous and melancholy ſcene. Above 150 perſons having this afternoon crowded on board a light ſloop in this harbor, at full tide, in order to view the launching of a veſſel from the dock-yard, unfortunately, from the weight of the perſons on the ſhrouds, yards, and deck, the ſloop overſet, and every perſon was thrown into the water. By the ſingular exertions and activity of the ſeamen (and humanity of others who ſtripped and ſwam in to ſave thoſe unhappy perſons) boats were inſtantly got cloſe to the wreck, and almoſt all of them were picked up in leſs than a quarter of an hour. I am ſorry to learn, however, that about thirteen have periſhed by this ſad cataſtrophe.—The wild and helpleſs ſcreams and yells of parents and others, in queſt of, and trembling for the fate of children and relations, may be much eaſier imagined than deſcribed. A mother ſaved with the loſs of the infant in her arms, and children preſerved with the loſs of their keepers, formed altogether the moſt helpleſs and wretched picture I ever beheld. It has indeed at preſent ſpread a very diſmal gloom over the face of this place.

United States.

WINCHESTER (Vir.) June 24.

On Thurſday the 23d ult. ſome perſons unknown, but believed from a variety of circumſtances to conſiſt of from 3 to 6, fired upon three unarmed Indians, two Chickaſaws and a Cherokee, in the woods, about 600 paces from Gov. Blount's houſe, and wounded one of the Chickaſaws (John Morris) with which wound he died on the 24th, and was buried on the 25th.

The following is Governor Blount's order for the burial:

"John Morris, the Chickaſaw who was ſo inhumanly murdered on the 23d inſtant, by the baſe hand of ſome unknown aſſaſſin, to be buried this afternoon, at the uſual burial ground of the white people, with the military honors due to a warrior of his friendly nation. The proceſſion to commence in the ſtreet near the magazine, at four o'clock.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

"Serjeant, corporal and twelve privates to precede the corps.

"The Governor and brother of the deceaſed as chief mourners.

"The Chickaſaws, two and two.

"The civil and military officers, two & two.

"Private citizens, two and two."

The inhabitants of Knoxville generally, and many from the circumjacent country attended, and expreſſed great ſorrow at the inhuman murder of this good and friendly young Chickaſaw.

John Morris, and his brother James Anderſon, who was with Flamingo in Gen. St. Clair's army, arrived with Coodey, the Hanging Maw, and ſeveral other Cherokees, at the Governor's, on Sunday the 19th, and at the time they were fired upon, were in the woods, attending to their horſes at graſs, between the Governor's houſe and plantation, in a bend of the river Holſton, where no armed perſons could have any buſineſs, except to injure ſuch Indians as they might there find.

The perpetrators of this unmanly act, alſo ſtole three Indian horſes—a proof that they not only ſought innocent blood, but property not their own.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1, to a merchant in this city.

"I find that the ſituation of things at home as well as abroad has brought Mr. Pitt to ſay very nearly as much as that he will treat with the convention, or the men of the day if no better can be done. He is ſo much frightened at the home ſituation, that he will make terms with France, and next packet will confirm to you what I now write."

FOR THE GAZETTE.

THE ſecond and principal objection to the proclamation, namely, that it is inconſiſtent with the treaties between the United States and France, will now be examined.

It has been already ſhewn, that it is not inconſiſtent with the performance of any of the ſtipulations in thoſe treaties, which would not make us an aſſociate or party in the war, and particularly that it is incompatible with the privileges ſecured to France by the ſeventeenth and twenty-ſecond articles of the Treaty of Commerce; which, except the clauſe of guarantee, conſtitute the moſt material diſcriminations to be found in our treaties in favor of that country.

Official documents have likewiſe appeared, in the public papers, which are underſtood to be authentic, that ſerve as a comment upon the ſenſe of the proclamation in this particular, proving that it was not deemed by the executive incompatible with the performance of the ſtipulations in thoſe articles, and that in practice they are intended to be obſerved.

It has however been admitted, that the declaration of neutrality excludes the idea of an execution of the clauſe of guarantee.

It becomes neceſſary therefore to examine, whether the United States would have a valid juſtification for not complying with it, in caſe of their being called upon for that purpoſe by France.

Without knowing how far the reaſons, which have occurred to me, may have influenced the Preſident, there appear to me to exiſt very good and ſubſtantial grounds for a refuſal.

The alliance between the United States and France is a *defenſive alliance*. In the caption of it it is denominated a "treaty of alliance eventual and *defenſive*." In the body of it (article ſecond) it is called a *defenſive alliance*. The words of that article are as follow "the eſſential and direct end of the preſent *defenſive alliance* is to maintain effectually the liberty, ſovereignty and independence abſolute and unlimited of the United States, as well in matters of government, as of commerce."

The predominant quality or character then of our alliance with France is, that it is *defenſive* in its principle, of courſe the meaning obligation and force of every ſtipulation in the treaty muſt be teſted and determined by that principle. It is not neceſſary (and would be abſurd) that it ſhould be repeated in every article. It is ſufficient that it be once declared, to be underſtood in every part of the treaty, unleſs coupled with expreſs negative words excluding the implication.

The great queſtion conſequently is—what are the nature and effect of a defenſive alliance? When does the *caſus fœderis*, or *condition* of the contract take place, in ſuch an alliance?

Reaſon, the concurring opinions of writers, and the practice of nations will anſwer:—"when either of the allies is *attacked*, when war is made upon him, not when he makes war upon another;" In other words, the ſtipulated aſſiſtance is to be given to the ally when engaged in a *defenſive*, not when engaged in an *offenſive* war. This obligation to aſſiſt only in a defenſive war, conſtitutes the eſſential difference between a defenſive alliance and one which is both offenſive and defenſive. In the latter caſe there is an obligation to co-operate as well when the war on the part of our ally is offenſive, as when it is defenſive. To affirm therefore, that the United States are bound to aſſiſt France in the war in which ſhe is at preſent engaged, would be to convert our treaty with her into an alliance offenſive and defenſive, contrary to the expreſs and reiterated declarations of the inſtrument itſelf.

This aſſertion implies, that the war in queſtion is an *offenſive war* on the part of France.

And ſo it undoubtedly is with regard to all the powers with whom ſhe was at war at the time of iſſuing the proclamation.

No poſition is better eſtabliſhed, than that the power which *firſt declares*, or *actually begins* a WAR, whatever may have been the cauſes leading to it, is that which makes an *offenſive war*. Nor is there any doubt that France firſt declared and began the war, againſt Auſtria, Pruſſia, Savoy, Holland, England and Spain.

Upon this point there is apt to be ſome incorrectneſs of ideas. Thoſe who have not examined ſubjects of ſuch a nature, are led to imagine that the party which commits the firſt injury, or gives the firſt provocation, is on the offenſive ſide in the war, though begun by the other party.

But the cauſe or the occaſion of the war, and the war itſelf, are things entirely diſtinct. 'Tis the commencement of the war itſelf, that decides the queſtion of being on the offenſive or defenſive. All writers on the laws of nations agree in this principle, but it is more accurately laid down in the following extract from *Burlamaqui**

"Neither are we to believe (ſays he) that he *who firſt injures* another, begins by that an *offenſive* war, and that the other *who de-*

* *Vol. II. Book IV. Chap. III. Sections 4 and 5.*

mands the satisfaction for the injury received, is always on the *defensive*. There are a great many *unjust acts which may kindle a war*, and which however are not the war itself—as the ill treatment of a prince's ambassadors, the plundering of his subjects, &c."

"If therefore we take up arms to revenge such an unjust act, we commence an *offensive* but a just war; and the prince who has done the injury, and will not give satisfaction, makes a *defensive* but an unjust war."

"We must therefore affirm, in general, that the first who takes up arms, whether *justly* or *unjustly*, commences an *offensive* war, and he who opposes him, whether with or without reason, begins a defensive war."

France then being on the *offensive* in the war in which she is engaged, and our alliance with her being *defensive* only, it follows, that the *casus fœderis*, or condition of our guarantee, cannot take place; and that the United States are free to refuse a performance of that guarantee, if demanded.

Those who are disposed to justify indiscriminately every thing in the conduct of France, may reply, that though the war in point of form may be offensive on her part, yet in point of principle, it is defensive—was in each instance a mere anticipation of attacks meditated against her, and was justified by previous aggressions of the opposite parties.

It is believed, that it would be a sufficient answer to this observation to say, that in determining the *legal* and *positive* obligations of the United States, the only point of inquiry is, whether the war was *in fact* begun by France, or by her enemies—that all beyond this would be too vague, too liable to dispute, too much matter of opinion to be a proper criterion of national conduct; that when a war breaks out between two nations, all other nations, in regard to the positive rights of the parties, and their positive duties towards them, are bound to consider it as equally just on both sides—that consequently in a *defensive* alliance, when *war is made* upon one of the allies, the other is bound to fulfil the conditions stipulated on its part, without inquiry, whether the war is rightfully begun or not—as, on the other hand, when war is begun by one of the allies, the other is exempted from the obligation of assisting; however just the commencement of it may have been.

The foundation of this doctrine is, the utility of clear and certain rules for determining the reciprocal duties of nations—that as little as possible may be left to opinion, and to the subterfuges of a refining or unfaithful casuistry.

Some writers indeed of great authority affirm, that it is a tacit condition of every treaty of alliance, that one ally is not bound to assist the other in a war manifestly unjust. But this is questioned on the ground which has been stated by other respectable authorities. And though the manifest injustice of the war has been affirmed by some, to be a good cause for not executing the formal obligations of a treaty, I have no where found it maintained, that the justice of a war is a consideration which can *oblige* a nation to do what its formal obligations do not require; as in the case of a *defensive* alliance, to furnish the succours stipulated, though the formal obligation did not exist, by reason of the ally having begun the war instead of being the party attacked.

But if this were not the true doctrine, an impartial examination would prove, that with respect to some of the powers, France is not blameless in the circumstances which preceded and led to the war with those powers; that if she received, she also gave causes of offence, and that the justice of the war, on her side, is in those cases not a little problematical.

There are prudential reasons which dissuade from going largely into this examination, unless it shall be rendered necessary by the future turn of the discussion.

It will be sufficient here, to notice cursorily the following facts.

France committed an aggression upon Holland in declaring free the navigation of the Scheldt, and acting upon that declaration; contrary to Treaties in which she had explicitly acknowledged and even guaranteed the exclusive right of Holland to the navigation of that river, and contrary to the doctrines of the best writers, and the established usages of nations in such cases.

She gave a general and just cause of alarm to nations, by that decree of the 19th of November, 1792, whereby the Convention, in the name of the French nation, declare that they will grant *fraternity* and *assistance* to *every people* who *wish* to recover their liberty, and charge the executive power to send the necessary orders to *the generals* to give assistance to such people, and to *defend those citizens who may* have been, or who may be vexed for the cause of liberty; which decree was ordered to be printed *in all languages*.

When a nation has actually come to a resolution to throw off a yoke, under which it may have groaned, and to assert its liberties, it is justifiable and meritorious in another nation to afford assistance to the one which has been oppressed, and is *in the act* of liberating itself; but it is not warrantable for any nation *beforehand* to hold out a general invitation to insurrection and revolution, by promising to assist *every people* who may *wish* to recover their liberty, and to defend *those citizens* of every country, *who may have been, or who may be vexed for the cause of liberty*: still less to commit to the GENERALS of its armies the discretionary power of judging, when the citizens of a foreign country have been vexed for the cause of liberty by their own government.

The latter part of the decree amounted exactly to what France herself had most complained of—an interference by one nation in the internal government of another.

Vatel justly observes, as a consequence of the liberty and independence of nations—"that it does not belong to any foreign power to take cognizance of the administration of the *sovereign* of another country, to set himself up as a judge of his conduct, or to oblige him to alter it."

Such a conduct as that indicated by this decree, has a natural tendency to disturb the tranquility of nations, to excite fermentation and revolt every where; and therefore justified neutral powers, who were in a situation to be affected by it, in taking measures to repress the spirit by which it had been dictated.

But the principle of this decree received a more particular application to Great-Britain, by some subsequent circumstances,

Among the proofs of this are two answers, which were given by the President of the National Convention, at a public sitting on the 28th of November, to two different addresses; one presented by a deputation from "The Society for Constitutional Information in London"—the other by a deputation of English and Irish citizens at Paris.

The following are extracts from these answers:

"The shades of PENN, of HAMDEN and of SYDNEY, hover over your heads; and *the moment, without doubt, approaches, in which the French will bring congratulations to the National Convention of Great-Britain.*"

"Nature and *principles* draw *towards us* England, Scotland and Ireland. Let the cries of friendship resound through the two REPUBLICS." "Principles are waging war against tyranny, which will fall under the blows of philosophy. *Royalty in Europe is either destroyed, or on the point of perishing*, on the ruins of feodality; and the *declaration of rights placed by the side of thrones, is a devouring fire which will consume them.*—WORTHY REPUBLICANS, &c.

Declarations of this sort cannot but be considered as a direct application of the principle of the decree to Great-Britain; as an open patronage of a revolution in that country; a conduct which proceeding from the head of the body that governs France, in the presence and on behalf of that body, was unquestionably an offence and injury to the nation to which it related.

The decree of the 15th of November is another cause of offence to all the governments of Europe. By that decree "*the French nation declares*, that it will *treat as enemies the people*, who *refusing* or *renouncing* liberty and equality, *are desirous* of preserving their *prince* and *privileged casts*—or of *entering into an accommodation with them*, &c." This decree was little short of a declaration of war against all nations having *princes* and *privileged classes*.

The *incorporation* of the territories, over which the arms of France had temporarily prevailed, *with* and *as a part* of herself, is another violation of the rights of nations, into which the convention was betrayed by an intemperate zeal, if not by a culpable ambition.

The laws of nations give to a power at war nothing more than a usufructuary or possessory right to the territories which it conquers; suspending the absolute property and dominion till a treaty of peace or something equivalent shall cede or relinquish the conquered territory to the conqueror. This principle is one of the greatest importance to the tranquility and security of nations—facilitating an adjustment of their quarrels and the preservation of ancient limits.

But France, by incorporating with herself, in several instances, the territories she had acquired, violated this important principle and multiplied infinitely the obstacles of peace and accommodation. The doctrine, *that a nation cannot consent to its own dismemberment, but in a case of extreme necessity*, immediately attached itself to all the important territories: while the progressive augmentation of the dominions of the most powerful nation in Europe, on a principle not of temporary acquisition, but of permanent union, threatened the independence of all other countries and gave to neighboring neutral powers the justest cause of umbrage and alarm. It is a principle well agreed and founded on the best reasons, that whenever a particular nation adopts maxims of conduct contrary to those generally established among nations, calculated to disturb their tranquility and to expose their safety, they may justifiably make a common cause to oppose and controul such nation.

Whatever partiality may be entertained for the general object of the French revolution, it is impossible for any well informed or sober minded man not to condemn the proceedings which have been stated; as repugnant to the general rights of nations, to the true principles of liberty, to the freedom of opinion of mankind: and not to acknowledge as a consequence of this, that the justice of the war on the part of France, with regard to some of the powers with which she is engaged, is from those causes questionable enough to free the United States from all embarrassments on that score; if it be at all incumbent upon them to go into the inquiry.

The policy of a defensive alliance is so essentially distinct from that of an offensive one, that it is every way important not to confound their effects. The first kind has in view the prudent object of mutual defence, when either of the allies is involuntarily forced into a war by the attack of some third power. The latter kind subjects the peace of each ally to the will of the other, and obliges each to partake in the wars of policy and interest, as well as in those of safety and defence, of the other. To preserve their boundaries distinct, it is necessary that each kind should be governed by plain and obvious rules.

This would not be the case, if instead of taking the simple fact of who began the war as a guide, it was necessary to travel into metaphysical niceties about the justice or injustice of the causes which led to it. Since also the not furnishing a stipulated succour, when it is due, is itself a cause of war, it is very requisite, that there should be some public criterion for ascertaining *when it is due*. This criterion, as before observed, in a defensive alliance is the *commencement* or not, of the war by our ally as a mere matter of fact.

Other topics calculated to illustrate the position, that the United States are not bound to execute the clause of guarantee; are reserved for another paper.

PACIFICUS.

Philadelphia, July 3.

TO-MORROW being the Anniversary of Independence, the Day will be celebrated through the Union—

Preparations are making at Gray's Gardens and at Harrowgate—where refreshments will be found in abundance for the numerous companies which are expected to assemble at those delightful retreats.

By Capt. Edes, in the schooner Dion, who arrived at Boston last week, in 22 days from Demarara, we learn, that when passing the island of Martinico, he saw the white flag flying on one of the heighths—but the English fleet, which appeared round the island, would not permit him to land.

The Bank of North America has declared a dividend of six per cent, for the half year ending July 1—to be paid after the 10th instant.

A letter from Carlisle Pennsylvania of 22d ult. gives an account of a duel between Major James Lamberton and Mr. John Duncan; the dispute originated at an election of militia officers, and terminated in the death of Mr. Duncan who was shot through the head.

Extract of a letter from Boston, June 23.

"By arrivals from the West India islands we find that the seas swarm with privateers; and that almost every American vessel is boarded, and on the least suspicion of their having French effects on board are carried into port for investigation. A brig arrived to day which had been carried into St. Kitts and about 30 hhds. sugar, belonging to French passengers were detained, though I believe they are not yet condemned—and it is said judgment will be suspended till further orders from Europe.—The Captain of this brig was was obliged to pay £ 50 charges, and lost his freight, besides a detention of 20 days.—'Tis highly probable that this procedure of the British will be painted in strong colours by a certain class of malcontents amongst us, but to avoid a misconstruction of their conduct it ought to be known that the expence and trouble that the American Captain was put to, arose from his prevarication, and putting the captors to the utmost difficulty in proving the property; however I do not suppose that it depends on the whim or generosity of the captors whether we as a neutral power are not entitled to the freight of the goods which has always been the custom of nations—if so, I should think means would be found to obtain it."

An extract of a letter from Manchester, to a gentlemen in Philadelphia, as published in Mr. Dunlap's paper of yesterday, says—"This [speaking of England] is undoubtedly the *most* wretched country in the universe; and from its situation when you left it, though but four months ago, you can form no idea of its present distresses. The war has caused so great a scarcity of money as was never before known, and has so completely destroyed that confidence which is the life and soul of trade, that there are but a very few mercantile houses in the kingdom capable of supporting their credit.

On the 25th April a debate took place in the British House of Commons, on a motion made by Mr. Sheridan, that the House should pass a vote of censure, preparatory to an impeachment against Lord Auckland, British Minister at the Hague, for signing and presenting a memorial to the States General, which contains in substance, a proposition for delivering up to the sword of the law all members of the national convention who voted for the king's execution, which may fall into the hands of the combined powers—This motion was finally negatived 211 to 36—In the course of this debate the partition of Poland was brought on the carpet, and reprobated both by the Minister, Mr. Pitt—and by the opposition.

Mr. FENNO,

I observed in your last a paragraph purporting that the Custom House Revenues of the port of London had fallen fifty per cent. in the month of April; the following article is a flat contradiction of that assertion:

LONDON, April 30.

REVENUE.

Comparative totals of the several branches of public revenue, under the heads of customs, excise, stamps, and incidents, for the weeks ending April 27, 1792, and April 26, 1793:

1792.	1793.
224. 125l. 7s. 11½d.	—270,148l. 18. 6d.

New Duties.

11. 329l. 0s. 0d. —12,161l. 8s. 7d.

The above is given as a contradiction to some recent assertion in the opposition prints, that the revenue since the commencement of war, has been so much on the decline, as to render the publication of any comparative statement of it and the last year a matter of shame to the minister, or of great regret to the country. So far from a decrease, it appears from the above, which is a faithful statement, that there is an actual increase of more than 47,500l in the present week, compared with the corresponding week last year.

Gold Coins of France and Spain, and Dominions of Spain.		*Gold Coins of Great Britain and Portugal.*	
Grains.	Cents.	Grains.	Cents.
1	3	1	3
2	7	2	7
3	11	3	11
4	14	4	14
5	18	5	18
6	22	6	22
7	25	7	25
8	29	8	29
9	33	9	33
10	36	10	37
11	40	11	40
12	44	12	44
13	47	13	48
14	51	14	51
15	55	15	55
16	58	16	59
17	62	17	63
18	66	18	67
19	69	19	70
20	73	20	74
21	76	21	78
22	80	22	81
23	84	23	85
24	87	24	89

*** *TABLES for receiving and paying Gold Coins calculated by the Officers of the Bank of the United States, agreeable to the new Law—from which the Grain Tables above are extracted—may be had at* BENJAMIN JOHNSON'S, *High Street, near Fourth-Street.*

☞ *The length of "Pacificus" occasions a postponement of the letter from Birmingham, and other favors till our next.*

ARRIVED *at the PORT of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Molly,	Linsey,	Cape-Francois
Mary,	Wharton,	Cadiz
Sch'r Kitty,	Brinton,	St. Martins
Sloop Polly,	Dawson,	St. Bartholomews

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	17 8
3 per Cents,	9 10
Deferred,	10 2
Full shares Bank U. S.	5 per cent. adv.

BANK *of the* UNITED STATES.

JULY 1st, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given that there will be paid at the Bank after the 10th instant, to the Stockholders or their Representatives duly authorized, FOURTEEN DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS for each Share, being the dividend declared for the last six months.

By order,

ep3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1st. 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the Insurance Company of North America, that the Directors have declared a dividend (to this day) of six per cent on the amount of the first instalment, and of one per cent per month, on the sums paid towards the second and third instalments, calculating from the first day of the month following that in which these payments were made. The Dividend will be paid to the Stockholders or their Representatives, at the Company's Office, (No. 119. South Front-Street) at any time after the 7th inst.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

☞ *As the members of this Company are much dispersed throughout the United States, the Printers in the several States are requested to give the above a place in their newspapers.*

RULES

To be observed in transacting Business with the

Insurance Company

OF NORTH-AMERICA

1st. ALL orders for Insurance must be given in writing, signed by the applicant; and as minute a description of the vessel is expected, as the person ordering the insurance can give, respecting her age, built, how found and fitted, and whether double or single decked.

2d. All policies will be ready for delivery in twenty-four hours after the order for insurance is accepted at the office, and the policy must be taken up in ten days.

3d. Notes, with an approved endorser, for all premiums, must be given in ten days, payable as follows:

For American and West-India risques, in three months after the date of the policy.

For European risques, in six months.

For India and China risques, in 12 months.

For risques by the year, in eight months.

For risques for six months, in four months.

And for risques for any lesser time, in three months.

4th. Losses will be paid in *ten days* after proof and adjustment; but if the note given for the premium shall not have become due within that time, the amount of it shall, nevertheless, be deducted from the loss to be paid.

The Insurance Company of North-America hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that, agreeably to the above rules, they are ready to receive all orders for insurance, which may be addressed to them, accompanied with directions to some responsible house in Philadelphia for the payment of the premiums within the time limited.

In case the risques offered shall be approved, the insurance shall be immediately effected; otherwise notice shall be given, either by answer to the person applying, or to his agent, in Philadelphia, as may be ordered.

By order of the Directors,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

July 3. 4w

POT AND *PEARL ASHES.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING attended carefully to the reſult of ſeveral comparative experiments, which were made to aſcertain the nature and merits of Samuel Hopkins proceſs for manufacturing pearl aſhes or calſined alkaline ſalts, we are of opinion, that by his method wood aſhes may be made to yield a quantity of pearl aſhes of a very fine white colour, equal in weight and ſtrength to the black or uncalſined alkaline ſalts which are obtained by the ordinary method of leaching and boiling down the black leys, ſo that the manufactorer who adopts this method, will probably gain all the weight which is loſt by the ordinary proceſs of calſining, and may effect the calſination in a much eaſier manner. We alſo examined a furnace erected according to the directions of Samuel Hopkins, and were preſent during part of a proceſs, which was conducted in it, and believe it to be ſo happily conſtrued as to effect the calſination of wood aſhes, and evaporate the leys without more fuel than is uſed to boil down the leys only by the common method.

* *David Rittenhouſe.*
† *Benjamin Ruſh.*
‡ *James Hutchinſon.*
Benjamin Say.
‖ *Caſper Wiſter, jun.*
John Penington.

June 17, 1793.

In addition to the foregoing certificate I conceive it proper to inform the public in what reſpect my proceſs differs from the uſual method, and to offer ſome directions to ſuch as may incline to adopt it.

1ſt, This proceſs conſiſts in calſining common houſe or field aſhes in a furnace of a peculiar conſtruction ſo contrived, that the ſame fire that boils down the leys calſines the aſhes; hence it appears there is not a greater conſumption of wood in this new proceſs than is neceſſary in the former, in obtaining black ſalts, and the aſhes from the wood for boiling ſaved, which was before much loſt, occaſioned by the ſtrong draught neceſſary to keep the kettles boiling.

2d. It is recommended to ſuch as may adopt this method, to pay particular attention to the firſt part of the proceſs, viz. calſining the aſhes properly; for this being carefully performed, the ſubſequent ſteps become eaſy and leſs liable to fail.

3d. The aſhes ſhould be ſpread over the hearth of the furnace not more than one inch and half thick, direct a lively blaze on them until they become red hot, keeping them frequently ſturred, and the dampers well cloſed.

4th. In order that the workman may know when his aſhes are ſufficiently burnt until he becomes enough perfect in the buſineſs, from other circumſtances a ſmall parcel may be taken out and put in a glaſs with water, if the aſhes ſettle quickly after ſturring them, and the leys appear colourleſs, they are ht for drawing into the aſh pit; if they are calſined longer the quantity may be diminiſhed.

5th. After the fires begin to burn every part of the furnace ſhould be kept as cloſe as poſſible, the door of the aſh pit and hearth, and that for introducing the aſhes on the hearth ſhould be made to ſhut complete, for I have reaſon to believe a great draught of air carries off much of the ſalts.

6th. Great care ſhould be taken not to put more aſhes into the furnace than I have directed above, it has been found by experiments that when much more have been put in, the ſalts are not ſo white nor the quantity ſo great, I believe it was for want of attention to this circumſtance and allowing too great a draught of air, that ſome who attempted my proceſs have not been ſo ſucceſsful as was expected.

7th. The aſhes are drawn from the aſh pit the next day after calſining and put into leach tubs the leys drawn from them after ſettling are boiled down, the ſalts kept well ſturred in finiſhing off, until they become perfectly white.

8th. If the ſalts ſhould not become the colour as is deſcribed in the firſt inſtance, thro' an imperfect calcination, they may be diſſolved, ſettled, and boiled down again.

The advantage ariſing from this proceſs may be compriſed under the following heads.

1ſt. By calſining the aſhes before the leys are drawn from them, we obtain as great a quantity at leaſt of pearl aſhes, as of common black ſalts; pearl aſhes generally ſells when at market, £.50 per ton, the higheſt price for black ſalts is £.25 per ton, and if converted into pearl aſhes, it requires as much more labour and fuel as in the firſt inſtance, and a loſs from 25 to 30 per cent.

The foregoing obſervations are intended for ſuch as are or may be engaged in the manufactoring of pot and pearl aſhes, they will eaſily underſtand the terms I

* Preſident of the American Philoſophical Society.

† Profeſſor of the Inſtitution and Clinical Medicine in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, formerly Profeſſor of Chimiſtry.

‡ Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the Univerſity.

‖ Adjunct Profeſſor of Anatomy, Surgery, &c. in the Univerſity, formerly Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in the College.

The two others whoſe names are without references, are Phyſicians of this city, have employed; for the information of others it may not be amiſs to explain what is meant by black ſalts, pot aſhes, and pearl aſhes.

2d. BLACK ſalts are made by boiling down the leys from common wood aſhes, until they are perfectly dry.

3d. POT-ASHES are made by melting the black ſalts in a very ſtrong fire and lading it out into coolers.

4th. PEARL aſhes are made by putting the black ſalts into a furnace prepared for the purpoſe, and throwing a ſtrong blaze on them; this operation is called ſcorching, they are then diſſolved in water, ſettled and boiled down again, returned back into the furnace and calſined until they are ſufficiently white; Pot aſhes made from calſined aſhes are allowed to be much ſuperior to thoſe made in the common mode.

I expect the names and characters of moſt of my fellow citizens that have ſigned the foregoing certificate are well known; they are allowed to be well acquainted with chemiſtry; a furnace was erected for one of them who kindly undertook to make the neceſſary comparative experiments, according to my directions; the reſult of which is already ſet forth.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

6th Mo. 22d, 1793.

I do hereby certify, that I have erected a ſmall furnace, in the ſuburbs of this city, on the patent method, for the purpoſe of manufacturing pot and pearl aſhes, which I find to conſume on an average no more than one cord of wood per week; two hands will calſcin 20 buſhels of aſhes per day, and bail down the leys therefrom in the ſame time, which if well calcined will produce pearl aſh the firſt boiling. The leys are not ſo apt to boil over as thoſe in the common method.—The expence of the ſaid furnace, excluſive of the boilers, did not exceed ten pounds currency.

JOHN REES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ *THE* EDITOR *propoſes to continue the publication of the* GAZETTE, OF THE UNITED STATES, *for diſtant circulation, after the firſt of December next, on the following terms, viz.*

It ſhall be publiſhed on WEDNESDAYS *and* SATURDAYS, *on paper of the Medium ſize—which is larger than the preſent.*

The price, Three Dollars per annum, excluſive of poſtage.

Subſcriptions to be received by the reſpective Poſt-Maſters throughout the Union, or ſuch other perſons as may ſee proper to collect them.

The papers to be forwarded by poſt twice a week. No packets to contain leſs than SIX *papers—and no ſubſcriptions to be received for a leſs term than ſix months.—Payments to be conſtantly ſix months in advance.—Twenty per cent. deduction from the price of the* GAZETTE, *will be allowed to thoſe who collect and forward the ſubſcription money, free of expenſe, in full of all charges for their trouble in the buſineſs.*

The publication will contain as uſual, a variety of original eſſays—foreign and domeſtic intelligence, and a ſummary of the proceedings of the Legiſlature of the Union, &c. &c.——Attention will be paid to diſpatching the papers with punctuality, and Subſcribers may depend on receiving them as regularly, as the poſts arrive.

June 8.

THE MEMBERS OF THE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Are deſired to take Notice,

THAT the Conſtitution requires Payment of *One Dollar* on each Share, on the Second Monday (the 8th Day) of July next, on Penalty of Forfeiture of the Money already paid.

Such Stockholders as have not made their ſecond Inſtalment, are informed, that Payment will be received at the Company's Office, No. 119, South Front-Street, either on or before the ſaid Day, as they may find it moſt convenient.

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

June 8. 1793. *ep8j.*

This day is publiſhed, by

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

No. VIII. of

Guthrie's Geography,

IMPROVED,

The terms of Subſcription may be ſeen in the propoſals at large.

THIS valuable work will contain (*excluſive of the maps in the London edition of* 1792) maps of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Connecticut, R. Iſland, Vermont, N. York, N. Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Switzerland, the Diſcoveries of Captains Cooke and Clerke, and the countries round the North Pole.

Beſides the great improvements in the American Geography, the accounts of France will be extracted from the French Geography, publiſhed ſince the revolution; the map of France will be engraved agreeably to the diviſion into departments: the hiſtory of Ruſſia, which, in the London edition, is carried no farther than 1775, is continued to the late execrable invaſion of Poland by Catharine: the account of Sweden has been compiled anew, and numberleſs other improvements will be made in this edition.

*** Subſcriptions are received by the bookſellers in Boſton, New-York, Baltimore, Wilmington, Richmond, Charleſton, &c. &c.

June 19.

Hercule De Sercey,

From Leogane, Iſland of St. Domingo,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts of Mugs, Jacks, Porringers, Cups, Stew-Pans, Lamps, &c. in Tin, plain or japanned—He alſo mends old tin work. As he works cheap, he hopes for the public encouragement.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, near Front-ſtreet.

June 22.

HERCULE DE SERCEY,

DE Leogane, Iſle de St. Dominque, travaille en ſer Blanc, de toute ſorte de manieres a commande et a bon marche.

A Philadelphie, ce 22 Juin, 1793.

No. 23, Race-ſtreet, pres Front-ſtreet.

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobſon,

Bookſeller, at the Stone-Houſe, in Second ſtreet,

PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME IX, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a Plan entirely new:

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS are digeſted into the Form of Diſtinct, TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS

HYDROSTATICS, Hygrometer, Hiſtory of Japan, Iceland, Jeruſalem, Jews, India, Inſects, Inſurance, Ireland, Italy, Kamſchatka, Knighthood, Language, Law, Legerdemain, with a great variety of Biographical and Miſcellaneous Articles.—Illuſtrated with thirty-one elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a ſuperfine paper, and new types, (caſt for the purpoſe) which will be occaſionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furniſhed in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as ſubſcribers chuſe; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on ſubſcribing, the volumes or half-volumes finiſhed to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each ſucceeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. In the courſe of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number thoſe given in any other ſcientific dictionary. At the cloſe of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontiſpiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be compriſed in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

The ſubſcription will continue open on the above terms till the firſt day of September next, to give opportunity to thoſe who are not yet ſubſcribers, to come forward.

Thoſe who have ſubſcribed, and got only a ſmall part of the work, are requeſted to complete their ſetts, as far as publiſhed, as ſoon as poſſible, as after the firſt of next September, by which time the tenth volume is expected to be ready, the publiſher will not conſider himſelf bound to make up thoſe ſetts which are not completed up to that period.

Philadelphia, June 19, 1793.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, May 27, 1793.

500 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS a certain THOMAS SLOSS GANTT, has lately made his eſcape from Baltimore County Gaol, to which he was committed under a charge of having robbed the Eaſtern Mail, on the 28th day of January laſt: Notice is hereby given, that a reward of five hundred dollars will be paid at this Office, to any perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid *Thomas Sloſs Gantt*, and deliver him into the cuſtody of the keeper of the ſaid Gaol, or into the cuſtody of either of the Marſhals within the United States, ſo that the ſaid *Thomas Sloſs Gantt* may be effectually ſecured, and forth coming to anſwer the above mentioned charge.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,

Poſt-Maſter General.

The following is a deſcription of the above-named THOMAS SLOSS GANTT: He is about ſix feet high, ſtrait and well made, has light coloured hair, tied behind, fair complexion and has a down look when ſpoken to.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, *Eſquires,*

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Waſhington*, for the reception of Congreſs, and for their permanent reſidence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houſes, &c. &c. to coſt		50,000
1	Caſh Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this ſcheme *at leaſt* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building deſigned both for public and private convenience.

Although ſome expence muſt neceſſarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commiſſioners having agreed to preſent in return a ſufficient quantity of excellent free-ſtone, together with the beſt adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houſes, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *ſomething more than par:* In this important inſtance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate poſſeſſor of the ticket drawn againſt its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treaſurer at Waſhington, or at ſuch Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 6th of September next, at the City of Waſhington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treaſurer of Waſhington; *Thayer & Bartlet*, of Charleſton, South-Carolina; *Gideon Deniſon*, Savannah; Meſſrs. *James Weſt & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boſton; and at ſuch other places as will be hereafter publiſhed.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the beſt Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houſes, *if preſented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artiſt for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houſes are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the ſtables, &c. Sections and eſtimates of the expenſe will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars muſt be regarded by the Architect as the utmoſt limit in the expenſe intended for this purpoſe.

S. BLODGET,

Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the SOCIETY for ESTABLISHING USEFUL MANUFACTURES, are requeſted to take notice, that the fourth and laſt payment is due, and muſt be made on or before the 13th day of July next, either to the Caſhier of the United States Bank Office of Diſcount and Depoſit at New-York—the Caſhier of the Bank of New-York—the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States in Philadelphia—or John Bayard, Eſq. in the city of New-Brunſwick, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey.—And that the ſhares of all perſons neglecting to make ſuch payment, and the monies by them previouſly paid, will then be forfeited for the common benefit of the ſaid ſociety.

That the ſubſcriber is duly authorized to make the requiſite indorſments upon the certificates of ſhares, and that books of transfer are opened at his office in Front-ſtreet.

NICHOLAS LOW.

New-York, June 12, 1793. (ep13j)

Albany Glaſs-Houſe.

The Proprietors *of the* Glaſs-Manufactory, under the Firm of

M'CLALLEN, M'GREGOR *and Co.*

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have now brought their WINDOW-GLASS to ſuch perfection, as will be found, on compariſon, to be equal, in quality, to the beſt London Crown Glaſs.

Having fixed their prices at a lower rate than *imported* Glaſs, they are induced to believe, that importations of this article will be diſcontinued, in proportion as their works are extended.—They propoſe to enlarge the ſcale of this buſineſs, and as the ſucceſs of it will depend on the patriotic ſupport of the public, they beg leave to ſolicit their friendly patronage in the purſuit of a branch which will intereſt every lover of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

All orders for WINDOW-GLASS, of any ſize, will be received at the Store of RHODES and MACGREGOR, No. 234, Queen-ſtreet, New-York, and at the Glaſs Warehouſe, No. 48, Market-ſtreet, Albany, which will be punctually attended to.

☞ WANTED, ſix ſmart active LADS, not exceeding 16 years of age, to be indented as Apprentices, and regularly inſtructed in the various branches of Glaſs-Making.

Alſo, three Window-Glaſs Makers, to whom great encouragement will be given.

May 1, 1793. ep12w